MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMEN	T OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER CON CERTIFICATION CAY ENDAR YEAR 2013	A A
CALENDAR YEAR 2013 Figure 5 private Water Supply Name CALENDAR YEAR 2013	Department
04700	77
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water System	ns included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depend system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in oustomers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures whe mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all be	y public water system to develop and distribute a ting on the population served by the public water a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the en distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or exas that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach co	py of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of at On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to t Other	he address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 7/3/2014/	
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct methods used	delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: /_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message	Date Emailed:/
-CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publish	ed CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper. 3 outh Reporter	
Date Published: 7/3/2014	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted://
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible interner site at the following	owing address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR public water system in the form and manner identified above and the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water Department of Healthy Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	The trateferry of her tramps has sent at the
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	May be emailed to: <u>Melanic Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us</u>

CORRECTED CCR

Holly Springs Utility Consumer Confidence Report 2013

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from aquaters hundreds of feet below us.

Source water assessment and its availability

Report is available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or

farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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How can I get involved?

Go to our web site and post or write to newspaper.

Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", City of Holly Springs is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 67%.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Holly Springs Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants, At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these

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contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand those terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants		MRDL				Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfections & Disin	(lectant B)	Produc					s alterial	nicroBial contaminants)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	vidence tha NA	60	6	6	6	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.5	0.8	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.88	1.88	4	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamili	ints 7			40.4				
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA			2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	NA			2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.99	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	l	ı	0.02	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	NA			2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenie (ppb)	0	10	NA			2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	NA			2013	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, acrospace, and defense industries

PAGE	07/09

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	NA		2013	No	Ero Dis ref	rrosion of galvanized pipes; osion of natural deposits; scharge from metal ineries; runoff from waste tteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	NΛ		2013	No) mi	scharge from steel and pulp lls; Erosion of natural posits
Cyanido [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	NA		2013	No	fer	scharge from plastic and tilizer factorics; Discharge om steel/metal factorics
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	NA		2013	N	Di fac lar	osion of natural deposits; scharge from refineries and ctories; Runoff from adfills; Runoff from opland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	NA		2013	Z	o mi	scharge from petroleum and stal refineries; Erosion of tural deposits; Discharge om mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	NA		2013	N	o gl	scharge from electronics, ass, and Leaching from ore- ocessing sites; drug ctories
Radioactive Contam	mants	# V 12 4 8		2002				
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	o	15	NA		2013	מ	o Ei	osion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	NA		2013	N		rosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	NA		2013	N		osion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Sampl Exceeding	1950 ALIS.	xcoods AL	1 Typical Source
Inorganic Contemin	ants	700 1111, 52	5個点場。	2000 B			A PARTY	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	9	2013	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition

MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
ТЧТ	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Tracy Shaw / Clayton Moore, PE

Address:

1050 Highway No. 4 East Holly Springs, MS 38635 Phone: 662-252-9976

Fax: 662-252-7246 B-Mail: trecoshaw@hotmail.com Website: hsud@hsutilities.com



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farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Contaminants MRDI: G MRDL Water Low High Date Violation	

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hlorine (as Cl2)	4	4	0.7	0.5	8.0	2013	No	microbes
aloacetic Acids	NA	50	6	6	6	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
IAA5) (ppb) THMs [Total rihalomethanes]	NA	80	1.88	1.88	4	2013	No	By-product of drinking water distribution
oph) iorpanic Comamical		36350	0.000	数的数	383			n o Mar Falge Photo L. Ara L.
Jarium (ppm)	2	2	NA	Turku ini filim fi		2013	140	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	NA			2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorics
Nitrate [mcasured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.99	NΛ		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ì	1	0.02	N.A		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	NA			2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	NA			2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runof from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	N'A			2013	No	Discharge from motal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	NA			2013	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipe Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	N.A	.		2013	No	Discharge from steel and pu mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cn	1 200	200	NA		***	2013	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, Discharg from steel/metal factories

Propertie Contains Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1	15	9	2013	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Sampl Exceeding	100 75 55	AL	Typical Source
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	NA		2013	PWHIT	No Exceed	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF TH
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	NA		2013			Erosion of natural doposits Erosion of natural doposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	()	15	NA		2013			Erosion of natural deposits
Padion tive Courin	naits (17 74 7			10.22		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Thalliam (ppb)	0.5	2	NA		2013		ોલ 1	Discharge from electronics class, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Scienium (ppb)	50	30	NA	na namen neg gar	2013	N	io n	Discharge from petroleum and netal refineries; Erosion of atural deposits; Discharge from mines
dercury [Inorganic] ppb)	7	2	NA		2013	N	o fa	rosion of natural deposits; bischarge from refineries and octories; Runoff from undfilis; Runoff from ropland

ATTIC ROCKS TO SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Definition
Term	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
The state of the s	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ddo	pnb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
nCVP	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLC feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exce triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system mu follow.

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MRDI.	disinfectant allowed in drinking water. The disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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MPL	ROF C. SHINE THE STORY OF THE S

Toll more mean nutron pierce contests.

Contact Name: Tracy Shaw / Clayton Moore, PB

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E-Mail: trecoshaw@hotmail.com Website: hsud@hsutilities.com

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Summer work

(Abwa) Huntin Manding warks with Marshall Gaunty Risdrings and Orounds in the county's terranse youth program. (Alphij Jaylon Echola and Jacoby Robinson, with Holly Springs Bubblings and Grounds, work all picking up troot in line dily.

Holly Springs Utility Consumer **Confidence Report 2013**

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Report as required by the Sofe Exhaling Water Act (STEWA). This report is designed to provide
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as by explainery optocies. This regard is an angular of independent of they goes were quality. We
consulted to providing your with information because following an our best allian.

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Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from aquation laundrens of feet below to.

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Why are their contentionals in my drinking water?

Why are their constantantal in any drinking water?

Dishing water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected or contain at least small announced on some contembrants. The presence of contembrants does not inconstally indicate had water process a bottle risk. More information about contembrants does not inconstally indicate had water process a bottle risk. More information about contembrants does not inconstally hadren effects can be added by a celling the Browness and information of principles of the highest hadren water hadren and process of dishing water (hottle up water good balled water) particle from the surface of the least or strong point, reservoirs, spillags, and weether. As raiser frayerin over the surface of the least or strong being must be lateable and the surface of the least or strong hadren pick in substance or building from the process and income constraint, and one pick in substance or building from the process of continuous activity; internation containants, such as values and believed, held may come from sweeting resolution, and can be of values and believed in the process of continuous process. As a substance of authority of containing the process of continuous process. As a substance of an article of the process of continuous process of the pro

How con I get involved?

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Additional information for Land

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Water Quality Data Table

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For more information please domast:

Contact Name: Tracy Shaw/Clayton Moore, PE

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E-mail: troobshaw@hotmail.com Wabsile: haud@hautilities.com

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